Mew Advertisements.

ASH-TONIC



ENTAUR INIMENT

Nature's Remedy!

SCHOPULA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPERSIA,

MONUMENTS

Monuments made from any variety of Marble or Granitz, erected on short notice, at the lowest cash prices. A good stock of FINISHED MARBLE WORK

H. R. Mack, Hardwick, Vt. PARLOR and BEDDING PLANTS

Having established myself in the florist binairees in St. Johnsteiry, I have effer for sale good healthy plants of the

Roses, Geraniums,

CHSIAS, VERRIENAS, and other plants usually as florists. I make a speciality of growing flor specimins and chear bedding plants for massing and ribb & Talks off r

SEEDS, BULBS, SHRUBS,

MUSICAL WORKS.

THE BEACON LIGHT (30 cents) is undoubted.
Sunday-school song Rocks that has been ratioshed. By J.
H. TEX SET and E. A. HOFFMAN. Send three dumes for

HONEST MEDICINE! FAVORITE REMEDY"

ended by Clergymen, States:

Salt Rheum.

Hon. J. H. Snyder of Saugerties, New York, gratefully testifies to the ability of "Favorite curred two years ago, and not a sign of the dis-

Liver Disease.

Mr. J. H. Northrop of Lansingburg, New York, for several years Captain of the Troy police, says: "I have been for a long time a great sufferer from

Chronic Liver Disease. Rev. J. G. Smith of Hartford, Connecticut, says Being a great sufferer from Chronic Liver Dis-

ENSILAGE **Green Forage Crops**

SILOS.

Agricultural Department. the use of scissors and needles, and both and yet he thinks he cannot "get ahead" in

O spring-time awast!
This whole earth smiles thy coming to greet;
Our hearts to their immost depths are strred.
By the first spring flower and the song of the bird;
Our wwest, strange feelings no room can find.
They waster like dreams through heart and mind.

Industrial Schools.

In Scribner's Monthly for April there is an excellent article by Edward Atkinson upon Elementary Instruction in the Mechanic public, both as a business man and as a writer upon trade and industrial topics. He s especially impressed with the necessity of educating boys and girls for the business of trial work. The necessity of training the hands as well as the brains of the rising generation is felt by him to be essential to He says truly that the division of labor in nearly all mechanical industries has now been carried so far that each workman is part of the machine which he tends, executing some movements which, as yet, the machine does not supply. Mr. Atkinson lately visited a shop in which sewing machine were being made, where one cam was shown to him that passed through sixty hands bemachine. This division of labor in connec-tion with machinery has been carried so far that we are training no American craftsmen, and "unless we devise better methods than the old and now obsolete apprentice system much of the perfection of our almost autoat the cost not only of the manual but als of the mental development of our men." He thinks that from this point of view our

After giving an account of what is being one at the Mechanic Art School of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where young men are trained to the busiing trades, and other branches of the mechanic arts, Mr. Atkinson takes up the question of how much can be done in the public He thinks that reverted acid is quite as valschools to instil practical elements of mematter he says that the work of the schools to train the eye, hand and muscles intellithe eye and hand competent instruments of a commercial fertilizer. But this an instructed mind, to aim to train mind and view does not prevail elsewhere in Europe. Colverte in the most effective way.

OLIVETTE in cents. BILLEE TAYLOR is comis, least wasts, and in the most effective way.

The MASCOT (\$1.50. Four cultions of very popular operation.

The reader will see that this is just what has been advocated in these columns in regard to agriculture in the rural public schools.

MUSICAL LITERATURE.

Mr. Atkinson says that experience has unimacy be fully as effective as the soluble acid, formly shown that the training of the hand and in some cases it has even given a better A C. putting excellent and very restable language of Beethoven [87]. Handel [87]. Rossini Mendelscohn [87]. Handel [87]. Rossini Mendelscohn [88]. Chopin [8]. Rossini the work is such that it requires a certain the soluble acid, meeting no lime with the class of the soluble acid, meeting no lime with the Ko. amount of reasoning capacity, has a most aid of which it can pass back into a diffibeneficial influence, exciting the interest, cultly soluble state and remain fixed in the the nation. To-day the plutocracy has equa work of the school, whatever it may be. the season's growth, is really leached out of already doomed. On matters to the import that they can hardly see the use of,-when any considerable extent. On the other hand, cliques of the villages can muzzle, in their it is varied by a certain amount of practical experiment has shown a better result also own behalf, both pulpits and newspapers

> of a grammar school. Aside from practice in the use of tools, instruction is given in existed when first treated with oil of vitriol algebra, geometry, English, elementary physics and mechanical drawing. The average phosphate; but the reverted acid applied to time taken up by these lessons and studies the soil, occupying an intermediate position is four hours a day. Every other day three as to solubility, remained in that condition shours are devoted to systematic work in the soil, accessible to the plant, yet not so shops. The course of instruction begins with the simplest and easiest lessons in carpentry and gradually goes up to the more German agricultural chemists, while grantand a piece of rough board, the pupil pro- very poor or very rich in lime, affirms that. ceeds with sawing, planing, squaring, jointing, mitering, nailing, boring, dovetailing, on which superphosphates are used, we do not yet know what the comparative value in the design, structure, use and care of of reverted acid is for producing crops; and tools. Wood-turning and pattern-making the general feeling in Germany is that more come next, to round out the pupil's instruc-tion in the working of wood. The use of clusion which the French and Belgian the patterns is illustrated by a series of les- chemists have already adopted. Professor sous in molding core-making and casting. Caldwell (after admitting that American In the second year of the course the pupils chemists have contributed nothing to the seenter the blacksmith's shop, where they are first taught how to build and manage the himself: "I am hardly ready, in the face fire; next, how to heat and how to strike the irou; then, in sequence, how to bend, draw out, upset, shape, weld, bore, punch and mers should everywhere, on all kinds of out, upset, shape, weld, bore, punch and rivet; how to heat, weld and temper steel; solls, be as well satisfied with reverted acid how to case-harden iron. The aim is to as with soluble acid, when they are so situteach each pupil to accomplish what is ated that they can be sure of getting as wanted with the fewest blows and the least good superphosphates as they ought to re-waste of material. Skilled and educated ceive for the prices paid." The professor mechanics are employed as teachers.

ence, at Cleveland, Ohio, has an endowment yielding an annual income of nearly \$40,000. New Jersey, which has grown to be a busy hive of manufactories, has taken up indusrounded out the state's system of education by appropriating \$5,000 to every city and town that will raise as much for instruction in industrial, mechanical and agricultural supervision of a board of eight trustees, one of them to be the governor, and Newark has tablishing the Storrs agricultural school in Mansfield and appropriating \$5,000 for it annually, if it should be needed. The Masachusetts agricultural college has at last a farmer at its head, and its graduates are to elect a portion of its board of trustees, heretofore a self-perpetuating body of old fogies. The skies seem brightening for the coming

generations of working men and women.

Adhesion of Another Chemist. Chemical Professor G. C. Caldwell gives a qualified adhesion to our views in regard to phosphate fertilizers, in the Rural New Yorker, as follows: " Dr. Hoskins questions the reliability, at least for practical purposes, of the comparative trade valuation generally adopted in this country of phosphoric acid in the three forms of phosphate. nable as soluble acid; that bone ash, finely chanical industry into the minds of the ground, is nearly as effective as soluble phos pupils, both boys and girls. Regarding this phate, and that South Carolina phosphate may be, if ground fine enough, nearly equal should be to develop the mind and to give a to bone ash. I should say that he may be clear comprehension of the theory of the correct, in respect to a part of these proposi-mechanic arts in connection with the other tions, and that he may not. In France and studies which form part of a good common | Belgium, soluble and reverted acid are, it is school education. The work in the shop is true, held to be equal in value, for reasons to teach the application of the theory, and based partly on the results of pot and field to train the eye, hand and muscles intelli-gently to accuracy and readiness, to make made between them in the analysis and valmuscle together, so that in after life the most | The relative value of the two forms of the work shall be done with the least effort, the acid has recently been made the subject of They will go through a good deal of study the soil before the crops can get hold of a lance of which the people are not awake, th that is dry and hard, -in fact, mental work sufficient quantity of it to affect the yield to great cliques of the cities and the little work in which hand, eye and mind are ex- on a soil quite rich in lime with reverted acid than with soluble acid. In this case it The instruction in the department of was explained that the soluble acid, when nechanic arts in the Massachusetts Insti- taken into solution in the soil in the presence of such an excess of lime, passed quite

Mercker, one of the most prominent of lifficult exercises, requiring accuracy and ing the validity of these conclusions as to judgment. Beginning with the chalk line the effect of reverted acid on soils either with respect to the large majority of soils nechanics are employed as teachers.

This is what is at present being done in ent condition of the no less important ques-

paper box making and many similar things he concludes to stick and go on with his old calculated to educate the hands. In the employer. In six years more, when he will girls' grammar school it would be interesting to see what would be the result of a be the possessor of \$1,718. We leave his year's course of instruction, in the after-noons of, say, two days in the week, in weighing, measuring and kneading flour, and baking bread, in cutting and making can buy a good small farm in any eastern garments, and in operating sewing-machines.

In the boys' grammar school the pupils as he ought to have done in his nine years could not only be taught the use of the hand in setting type, but they might compose and set up sentences, to be printed on a sheet together, and each exercised in pointing out the errors of the others, which would be a rather than hinder the progress of accum

much better as well as more interesting way lation. Going on at the same rate, either of learning English than the study of books lending his gains at interest as before, or upon grammar. Harnessmaker's tools are using them at a greater profit to improve also cheap, and easily made the means of the productiveness of his farm, in ten year more, while still a young man, he will find These are the ideas of a representative of the footing of his inventory to be over the labor employing interests of the great \$5,500, and this without allowing anything manufacturing state of Massachusetts, stimuluted by the pressing necessity for more over what may have been put into it in skilled labor in their shops and factories. profitable improvements, and nothing for The pressure of this necessity is increasing daily, and technical schools are springing \$150 per year net, and six per cent annually educating boys and girls for the business of life, not only by the study of books, but by practical lessons in the elements of induspen to know several men who, beginning as farm laborers and becoming farmers, have trial education. The legislature has just and liberal. It is not necessary for all the ambitious young men to "Go west."

Awakening. What the industrial classes of the cor

try, the farmers, mechanics and merchants already taken steps to secure a school. The sufficiently easy accumulation of compe-connecticut legislature has passed bills esby the intrigues of millionaires and joint corporations, aided by venal politicians The tendency towards monopoly, the estab-lishment of great industrial machines in which men are but the cogs on the wheels and under which a few money kings and political "bosses" can dispose of the people and control the administration of affairs in their own interest, is going to be defeated. The wealth and political power of the na ion will not be permitted to be aggregated in the hands of a few. The government of erument of the majority to a government in which, under republican forms, the rich men rule. It is a fight between democracy, "a government of the people, by the people, for the people," on the one hand, and plutocracy, or a government of the people by the poli ticians for the millionaires on the other depends upon the result. In all other m ons of the world. Christian and beathen alike, the producing classes live only from hand to mouth. They have no property, and the laws and customs are such that they can have none. They are disabled by their poverty from offering any resistance to their oppressors, other than throwing dynamite bombs at them, or shooting them from be-hind hedges. America is full of conspirathings on the continent which has become the last refuge of liberty. Liberty is a mighty word to conjure with. In its name we have blotted out the last vestige of chattel slavery. Green withes will not bind a people who could do that. Neither can any ning of web-making, or net-work of po litical organization, so entangle the people that they will not, when aroused, go off with the beam of the loom in which the test was

Thirty years ago the southern slave power But when the people begin to smell danger in the air, the writers and preachers tumble over one another to go with the crowd. It in regard to every form of injustice and oppression, no matter how strongly it may seem to have fortified itself.

Speaking of the prizes offered in several of the states to induce boys to raise large crops of corn, potatoes, etc., on small areas, Editor Cheever of the New England Farmer says: "We have been somewhat in doubt as to whether prizes are, on the whole, beneficial to those who compete for them. With three hundred and five boys competing for ten prizes and one scholarship, there must, of necessity, be a great deal of untold disappointment experienced by the two hundred and ninety-five who failed, and yet, if the one-eighth acre yields were given to the boys by their fathers, as their own, the crop alone was well worth working for in each case. If the father gave the use of the land and fertilizer reluctantly, and in sase of failure to get a prize, said 'I told you so,' the boy may not care to repeat the experiand fertilizer reluctantly, and in sase of failure to get a prize, said 'I told you so,' the boy may not care to repeat the experiment, nor, indeed, any farm experiment, in the future; but if he was encouraged to do his best, and was assured of owning the crop, it is quite likely that he will be inclined to try again, and with the chances in his favor of becoming in the future a first-class farmer." Some farmers' clubs, and correspondents of the press, are criticising these experiments because no estimates are furnished to show the cost of producing the results given, and no evidence that it was done at a profit. We believe that this ought to be attepded to in any future scheme of the kind. These great crops, like big pumpkins, beets, cabbages or applies at the fairs, are in themselves no evidence of laudable work, or good farming. Some speakers at the clubs intimate that these prizes are practically premiums on lying, and that the statements of yield are unreliable. This, however, we think is unjust. The judges who examined the crops were men of character, and their reports are unquestionably trustworthy.

Moral and Religious.

- i do not know how long or short.
 The fitful voyage may be;
 But patient I'll abide his time.
 Who built the boat for me.
- 'Tie fully manned in every part, flope is the anchor fair; The compass that it has is Faith, And every our is prayer.

- At times the waves run mountain high, And threaten me to stand; I fear not, for he holds them in The hollow of his hand.
- And thus content I gitle along, If entire slow or fast, Well knowing he will bring Me safe to port at last.

I do not find the most striking prophecies of the future life in any mere words of Scripture. I find them in the fact that he who had the power of miracle in his hands surrendered himself to death, that afterward he might open the kingdom of heaven to all believers. There is the supreme glory of the celestial realms manifested to me by the agony of that death! The gospel is not simply a philosophy of religion, or a law of living. It is an apocalypse, showing the heavens to us, and bringing thus its divine benediction on every life. Here is the divine mission of preaching; here is the beauty of every sacrament; here the glory of every church. Not in its stately building, not in its rythmic service, not in its melodies of music, not in its rich historic associations, but in the fact that "the church above and that below but one communion make." When we commemorate Christ's death, until he comes again in the glory of the judgment, the heavens are unveiled to us. When our voices and hearts go up in glorious song or psalm, we seem to be echoing the strains of the song of seraphim in the skies. When we reach from the church on earth and touch the hands of apostles and martyrs, and of others beyond the veil, we see how no worship in the home or the field can take the place of the worship in the church where we stand confederated with kindred and ascended spirits.

ship in the church where we stand confederated with kindred and ascended spirits. Here is the hidden meaning and blessedness which the thought of heaven brings in the events which seem most painful,—those events which force sorrow into our hearts. events which seem most painful,—those events which force sorrow into our hearts and tears into our eyes and darkness into our life, and from the shock of which we think we can never escape. The mother lays down her little child, a part of her own life, with scalding tears; and the world seems lonely and desolate, the heavens are brass and the earth is iron. But with time come to her mind the words of the Master: "Know ye not that in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven? * * * Of such is the kingdom of God." She remembers that he spoke this not as a theory or a thought, but from his own consciousness, his own recollection, of the kingdom of God from which he had come. And the mother's thoughts go on with the life of that little child continued in unseen realms, as if she were borne up on eagle's wings, until she feels the reality of heaven and the beauty and charm of it. Thereafter the household whence the little child has gone has always in it that sacredness and that sweetness of hope which before it could not have possessed. So when our beloved friends pass from us; so when misfortunes and distress come upon us; this thought of the higher life comes to cheer and comfort. George Herbert says:

"For it I should, said he, estow this jewel also on my creature e would adore my gifts instead of m all rest in nature, not the God of na So both should lesers be.

"Yet let him keep the rest, lint keep them with replating restlemences; Let him be rish and weary; that at least, if goodness lead him not, yet wearings May toos him to my breast.

The Infidel's Prayer.

Away among the hills of Northern New England were two infidel neighbors, who had lived to man's estate, sinning and blaspheming against God. One of them heard the gospel message, and hearing be-lieved unto eternal life. A short time after-ward the converted man went to the house of his infidel neighbor and said to him: "I have some to talk with you. I have hear lieved unto eternal life. A short time afterward the converted man went to the house of his infidel neighbor and said to him: "I have come to talk with you. I have been converted." "Yes, I heard that you had been down there and gone forward for prayer," said the skeptic with a sneer, "and I am surprised, for I thought you were about as sensible a man as there was in town." "Well," said the Christian, "I have a duty to do to you, and I want you to stop talking and hear me. I haven't slept much for two nights thinking of it. I have four sheep in my flock that belong to you. They came into my fleld six years ago, and I knew they had your mark upon them, but I took them and marked them with my mark; and you inquired a'l around and could not hear anything of them. But they are in my fleld, with the increase of them, and now I want to settle this matter. I have laid awake nights and groaned over it, and I have come to get rid of it. And now I am at your option. I will do just what you say. If it is a few years in the state prison I will suffer that. If it is money or property you want, say the word. I have a good farm and money at interest, and you can have all you ask. I want to settle this matter up and get rid of it." The infiel was amazed. He began to tremble. "If you have got those sheep you are welcome to them. I don't want a sything of you if you will only go away," a man that will come to me as you have—something must have got hold of you that I don't understand. You may have the sheep if you will only go away," "No," said the Christian: "I must settle this matter up and pay for the sheep! I shall not be satisfied without. And you must tell me how much," "Well," said the skeptic, "if you must pay me you may give me what the sheep were worth when they got into your field, and pay me six per cent on the amount, and go off and let me alone." The man counted out the value of the sheep, and the interest on the amount, and laid it down, and then doubled the dose, and laid as much more down beside it, and went his w

false entries he would find! How many fearful revelations would be made! How many would stand aghast, their faces covered with shame! The excitement and confusion would be as great, I imagine, as that at Jerusalem when Christ entered the room of the money-changers, and drove them all into the street.—Golden Rule.

Deliver us from the man so kid-gloved at the flogers, and wearing so shiny a hat, that he cannot say a word of welcome to any stranger in the house of God, perhaps to the poor mother wrapped in her old red shawl, and shyly creeping into church, or the young mechanic out of work and inside a threadbare coat. Such gentry need the gospel, but they do not represent it. Some people who need to know of God and a better life will readily take to that knowledge, when borne to them in hands of sympathy and fellowship. It is no wonder that some churches are so empty, when their members show to strangers an exterior about as warm and cordial as the northwest side of a barn in December. Hospitality will do much toward filling up a house and increasing the church membership. Do not roll this duty upon the shoulders of the much-abused sexton. Let some of the fathers and brothers esteem it a privilege to welcome strangers, show them seats and make them as howen in

Tribulations.

We must taste the gall if we want to taste the glory. If justified by faith, we must suffer tribulations. When God saves a soul he tries it. Some believers are much surprised when they are called to suffer. They thought they would do some great thing for God; but all he permits them to do is to suffer for his sake. Go round to every one in glory; each has a different story to tell, yet every one a tale of suffering. But mark, all were brought out of them. It was a dark cloud, but it passed away. The water was deep, but they reached the other side. Not one there blames God for the way he lad them thither. "Salvation!" is their only cry. Child of God, murmur not at your lot. You must have a palm as well as a white robe. Learn to glory in tribulation.—

The Dome Gircle.

WATER W. B. CONCOURT, N. B.

Poor old Mollin,
Watting for a letter from her son,
Wonders when the battle will be done.
Happy mother once was the,
Children played around her knee,
Bad and lonely,
Life with her, its race has almost run.

Pitying neighbors
Never will a kindly nod refuse,
As for answers
To her question still she valuly soes.
On her heart is still with her hop,
Her sole hope, her profic, her joy,
Night and morning
Asking, " Is there from my Dickie any news?"

One, another.

Mollis of his children is bereft.
Till one sammer
Only Dook, the pointguet one is left.
Hale and hearty lad is he.
Bright as one would wish to see,
And is labor
He is very skillful, near and deft.

But guns thumb?.

And the war ory sounds throughout the land,
Mullis trembles

For Dick longs to join the band

Who from school and work-shop speed;
Sages, in their country's need,

Brave and noble

Each with vallant heart, and willing band.

fast. There is no ceremony of waiting. Coffee and cakes are put where they will be hot; the table is cleared to suit the housekeeper's convenience, and a small one for the late comer. Nobody lies swake at night till the light ceases to shine under your chamber door, if you want to sit up and read a volume through. There is an unwritten law of convenience for the household which regulates better than any code Napoleonic. And the benefit of allowing people to be a law unto themselves is that they are as much better-natured about it when they do obey. There is indulgence and repose in this lovely home, and a great deal of time for things which most people cut short—an hour's play with the children, "a right-down good" chat with a neighbor, a day of letter-writing once a fortnight. Disorder does not imply dust or soil of any kind. It does not include shabbiness or mean chaos. It means "leave to be "—in most cases, thinking of people more than things. Order is simply harmony of a few notes. Disorder is the flowering, branching melody of one them—and that theme, individuality.—Southern Churchman.

beember. Hoppitality will do much tochurch membership. Do not roll this days
gon the shoulder of the numb-baused sexsection it a privilence of the sex and brothers,
show them seas, and make them at home in
the house of their Father. To some soul,
ludging by the dress pands we much be grean a
hack assessment special sex of the sex and the sex of t

so the same price of the glory of God or the God or the

The late emperor of Russia was not only one of the handsomest men in his dominions, but one of the best, and his manners were always most courteous to all who were brought in contact with him. It is more than twenty years since I saw him. He then used frequently to call and take tea at the English embasy. He was always under the impression that his intention was not known beforehand. But even then precautions were taken to insure his safety, and SILOS.

Giving up Fractical Experiences Allower and the foreign of the substitute of the protection of